

ated and possesses a long sharply pointed tail extending well beyond the last posterior cerata.—H. D. RUSSELL.

A SPECIES OF GONIOBASIS NEW TO THE GREAT BASIN.—Dr. Carl L. Hubbs of the University of Michigan, while engaged in 1934 in a study of the fishes of interior drainages, collected *Goniobasis* in two springs of Long Valley, Washoe County, Nevada. The quaternary lake that occupied this valley appears to have been independent of Lake Lahontan, and there is at present no clear geological indications of former connection with any other body of water. Faunistically, however, the *Goniobasis* points to links either with the Columbia River at the north or with Pitt River to the west. The shells have been compared with the types of *G. newberryi* Lea in the United States National Museum. There is no difference between the two forms except in the unimportant matter of color bands, *newberryi* being banded and the Nevada shells lacking that character. *G. newberryi* came from the Des Chutes River of the Columbia. As Pilsbry directed attention in 1899, *newberryi*, *bulbosa* Gould and *nigrina* Lea are the same to all intents and purposes, *nigrina* being “characteristic of the *Sacramento*,” of which Pitt River is a tributary. The radulae of the Long Valley specimens are peculiar in that the inner marginals have only three denticles while those of the outer marginals are reduced to seven or eight. This seems to be an effect of the depauperization to which the shell has also been subjected.—CALVIN GOODRICH.

LIOPLAX PILSBRYI CHOCTAWHATCHENSIS, n. subsp.—Shell smaller than typical *L. pilsbryi* Wkr., imperforate, ovate, sculptured with sigmoid growth lines and coarse, close, undulating spirals. Light green with sigmoid black growth-rest lines. Apex truncated by erosion, about 3 whorls of the high, conic spire remaining; suture deep; periphery rounded. Aperture rounded, bluish within; lip sharp, black-edged, sigmoid; parietal callus strong and black-edged. Alt. 16 mm., diam. 10.5 mm.; aperture 8.5×7 mm. Type 162240 A.N.S.P., from Horseshoe Lake, Choctawhatchee River, Washington Co, Florida, coll. by D. B. Gillis, Oct., 1933, presented by T. Van Hyning.

This variety is distinguished from the typical form by being smaller, but with similar sculpture. It is about the size of *L.*

subcarinata Say, but is without the two spiral angles on the last whorl. It is smaller than *L. s. occidentalis* Pils. *L. cyclostomati-formis* Lea is narrower and smoother.—E. G. VANATTA.

THE STATUS OF *Geotrochus* VAN HASSELT.—This genus was proposed for Javan shells defined by having the shell resembling *Trochus* in shape, while the animal resembles the “Colimaçons” (land snails). Four species were mentioned but none described. The first to be recognized was *Geotrochus zonatus* v. Hasselt, which Professor von Martens (1867, Preuss. Exped. nach Ost-Asien, Zool. Teil, ii, p. 253) placed in the synonymy of “*Trochomorpha*” *conus* (Philippi), having seen an unpublished plate of van Hasselt’s, and received one of his specimens from the Leyden Museum. *Geotrochus* has therefore the status of a genus established without species, later a species included by another author (Opinion 46, Int. Commission on Nomencl.) Von Martens’ action validated *Geotrochus* for the species *conus* Phil.

In 1832 Swainson proposed the same name, *Geotrochus*, for *Helix pileus* Müller (Zool. Illustr. second ser., ii, pl. 91), evidently in ignorance of van Hasselt’s use of that term 9 years earlier. Beck accepted Swainson’s genus, but erroneously added van Hasselt as one of the authorities for it. The name was discussed by von Martens in the work mentioned above, and the references were given by me in Manual Conch. vol. 7, p. 3, under the genus *Papuina*. The synonymy will stand thus:

GEOTROCHUS Van Hasselt.

Geotrochus Van Hasselt, 1823, Allgem. Konst-en-letterbode, p. 233. Von Martens, Preuss. Exped. nach Ost-Asien, Die Landschn., p. 253, for *G. zonatus* v. Hasselt = *Helix conus* Phil., here accepted as type.

Chiroktisma Gude, Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond. vol. 10, p. 390, type *Helix conus* Phil.

PAPUINA v. Martens.

Papuina v. Martens, 1860, Die Heliceen, p. 166, type *Helix lituus* Lesson.

Geotrochus Swainson, 1832, Zool. Ill. (2) ii, pl. 91, mt. *Helix pileus* Chemn. Not of Van Hasselt.—H. A. PILSBRY.

ASHMUNELLA METAMORPHOSA Pilsbry, Proc. A. N. S. Phila. 1905, p. 252, from Barfoot Park, Chiricahua Mountains, is a shell